

ed not to leave Beyroet until he can be satisfied that we are secure. His prompt and generous kindness requires an acknowledgment in hope-some terms than I can command, and I hope you will notice it in some suitable manner.

Pray for us. It is a time of unexampled trial for us and our friends. We have the boys of the seminary with us at Arayeh, and they are doing well. Mr. Wolcott and family are comfortable at Abadié, one hour further up the mountains. The sickness on the mountains is very general. Most of those who fled from their houses during the rebellion have returned sick.

In a letter from Mr. Temple at Smyrna, written subsequently to the destruction of Beyroet, it is stated that Messrs. Thomson and Wolcott had retired to the island of Cyprus.

CHEROKEES.—On the 10th of October Mr. Worcester writes from Park Hill that, while most of the mission churches could not be said to be in a flourishing condition, that at Honey Creek, under the pastoral care of Mr. Huss, a Cherokee preacher, was receiving tokens of the divine favor, and the Holy Spirit was giving efficacy to the means of grace dispensed there. In April, 1839, two Cherokees were received to that church on profession of their faith; in April 1840, five more; in August seven; and in October two; making fourteen during the year 1840.

The school at Park Hill was flourishing, numbering sixty-two pupils and having an average attendance of thirty. Nineteen of the pupils were boarded in the vicinity of the school at the expense of their parents.

Two additional missionaries are much needed for this mission.

Mr. Butrick writes from Fairfield, under date of August 31st, as follows:

Yesterday we enjoyed the privilege of celebrating the love of our divine Redeemer. The assembly was large and solemn. Five persons were added to the church, two by letter, and three on examination. The meeting was interesting, and I feel under great obligations to the Head of the Church for permitting me in his inexpressible privilege of baptizing some in his sacred name, in this dark benighted region. For a long time our heaven has been brass, and our earth iron.—*Ibid.*

Address of the Missionary Board.

We publish this week the able and candid address of the Missionary Board. That it may be understood, we will briefly advert to the causes which produced it. At the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, held in New York last spring, an address was adopted and sent forth to Southern Baptists, using plain language on the subject of slavery, and exhorting them to banish that evil from among them. This address gave great offence to some to whom it was addressed, and strong resolutions were adopted in some of the Southern Churches and Associations respecting this address, and the motives of the persons who issued it. From the fact that one of the persons who signed this address was a Vice-President of the Board, they seem to have supposed that the Board, as such, had some connection with the propagation of the address, and accordingly many of them have resolved to withhold their contributions from the board for foreign Missions until that body shall have made some explanations, or expressed their dissent from the principles thus promulgated. Some northern members have also expressed an unwillingness that the contributions of slave-holders should be received into the missionary treasury. The Board have accordingly issued their address, in which they define their position, and show that by the constitution by which they were bound to conform, they have no jurisdiction over the matter, and that the whole subject belongs to the churches.—*Cross and Journal.*

Very well—then, will the churches take up the subject and do their duty?

Youth's Department.

From the Olive Leaf.

The Boy who drank Flip.

When I was a small boy I went to a "raising." A respectable carpenter in my native town had undertaken to erect a dwelling-house, and as was the custom, 45 years ago, and may be now, he had invited his townsmen to assist him in putting up the frame. A large number of persons assembled, and being nearly all volunteers, the work was speedily done. Then commenced "the treat." Pails full of flip were passed around, and the dipper was in active operation. As the boys of different ages were attracted to the place, and their partook of the warm sweetened rum and beer. Two little boys were there from a pious family. They drank as much as they chose, and one of them more than he wished, had not been that he wanted the sugar at the bottom of the pail. Towards night these boys staggered home. The eldest fell upon the floor in the shed. His father went out about nine o'clock to bring a log into the kitchen for the morning fire. He took an axe, and seeing something on the floor that appeared to be a log, he was about striking the axe into the head of his dear boy! He had providentially groined at that instant, and the suspended instrument of death was held aloft by the astonished parent. This lad is now a man in mature life, and is at the head of one of the benevolent societies that adorn the age.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

Thoughts for January 1841.

Little Charles thought he should like to wish every body a happy new year; but he knew that he did not feel much interested in them. He thought he should care more, if he knew more about them. I will tell this thoughtful boy about some of the people who should be remembered new year's day.

1. There are some millions of orphan children, little girls and boys, who have no father or mother. Turn your kind wishes into a prayer for them, that God would raise up kind friends who will take care of them and train them up in the way in which they should go.

2. There are other millions of children, whose parents teach them to swear, steal, and fight. You should wish and pray that their parents may grow wiser and better.

3. There are many thousands of children who are taught to worship false gods. You may desire that they may receive the Bible, and learn about the Savior. If in this you are sincere, you will do something to have your desire accomplished.

4. Many millions are children of heathen parents, who are taught to worship false gods. You may desire that they may receive the Bible, and learn about the Savior. If in this you are sincere, you will do something to have your desire accomplished.

5. Several hundred thousands of children are born to be slaves. I receive in exchange for the Sabbath School Monitor, a paper called the Carol-

na Watchman. In a late number, I saw the following advertisement:

SALE OF TEN VALUABLE NEGROES.
In pursuance of an order of the Court, I will sell

10 NEGROES,
the property of the estate of James G. Spears, deceased, at the Court House door, in the town of Concord, N. C. on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1841.

Among the number ordered to be sold, is a boy, GREEN, about 20 years old, who has been raised a cook, and is said to be one of the first order; another boy, DICK, has been raised a house servant, both of which Negroes have been hired at the Hotel in Salisbury for several years, and their characters can be had for honesty, &c. CYNTHIA, a negro woman, who is a good Cook, Ironer and Washer. SARAH, a likely girl, about twelve years old, yellow complected and very smart. The other six are men and boys from 15 to 20 years of age, of good character, and as likely as any other lot of negroes in the State of the same number.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Ex'r, of
James G. Spears, dec'd.
Nov. 13, 1840.

Thanksgiving in Reality.

We witnessed the joyous scene described below for a few minutes—very enjoyable, and very full of the pleasure of a longer stay, and cheerfully comply with a request from the superintendent to insert the following. A visitor would not say much in praise of the neat dresses, and nicely combed hair of the children, though most of them had doubtless made extra efforts to be neat, and really succeeded tolerably well. But their happy looks and orderly behavior would make a rich contrast to those who gave the entertainment. If similar ones should be often given by our Primes and our Asters, it would diffuse happiness and prevent suicides.

Having been an eye witness to a scene of real enjoyment on that day set apart by the Governor and our Mayor, as a day of public thanksgiving, allow me in as brief a manner as possible, to give your readers some faint idea of what I witnessed.

Passing along Centre street in the morning, I was attracted by a crowd of poor object beings, entering the basement of St. Philip's Church; being aware that the same place was consecrated to Sabbath by one of the Missionary Sunday Schools, I was induced also to enter to learn what called them together on this day. It was not long before I fully realized the interesting scene before me. Imagine upwards of 550 men, women and children, from that class of our population who are, I am sorry to say, least thought of on such an occasion, collected together for the purpose of having their bodily as well as their spiritual wants attended to, from the infant in the mother's arms to the decrepit old man and woman, and tell me if such a sight on such a day was not sufficient of itself to cause one to weep with joy.

After partaking each of a plentiful repast of coffee, warm biscuit and ginger cakes, they were called to order by the Superintendent, and after an appropriate prayer by Mr. Dewees, a Tract Missionary, were addressed by Gen. Riley, of Rochester, on the subject of temperance. His address was a very happy one, and chained, as it were, their fixed attention, and at its close, as he was about bidding them farewell, they all arose and thanked him with united voices, at the same time giving him their farewell in a hearty "good bye."

After the singing of sweet hymns called the "Dismissal Hymn," and on passing out, each one was liberally supplied with cakes and coffee.

Without saying anything in praise of those who got up this feast, I would before I close this imperfect sketch, ask, why not have more such?—Have we not in our midst benevolent individuals sufficient to make glad the hearts of our poor population on our feast days? Let us not then, have a few, so delightful a pleasure, as I doubt not many have realized in witnessing the result of this effort.

I understand that there was distributed on this occasion, 75 loaves of bread, 625 biscuits, 500 ginger cakes, besides a plentiful supply of warm coffee. *Eve Witness.*

Religious Miscellany.

The Baptism of Lydia and her Household.

Paul, whose baptism we have just considered, is now become the most zealous Apostle. He, with Silas, (and with them, probably Luke, the writer of this history) are sent to Macedonia, and to Philippi, a chief city of it, to preach the gospel. Being arrived, they began their work in the following manner.

Acts xvi. 13. And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and sat down, and spake unto the women which resorted thither. 14. And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, heard us: where she had a house, and stood by the river side, where she heard the word. 15. And when she was baptized, and her household, she besought us, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house and abide there. And she constrained us.

40. And they (that is, Paul and Silas, who afterwards had been imprisoned at Philippi) went out of the prison and entered into the house of Lydia, and when they had seen the brethren they comforted them.

Lydia, herself, it is evident, had a right to be baptized, according to the order of Jesus Christ, *He that believeth, &c.* But of what does it appear, from the text, did her household consist? of children or grown persons? Before we answer this question, we observe there are four things which a Father baptizes his child for, before he baptizes him, his argument (to use the learned Limborch's phrase) "is good for nothing." 1. That Lydia had, at this time, or lately, an husband. 2. That she had children, and children then in infancy, or under the age of understanding. 3. That these children were with her at Philippi. That such children were really baptized.

Now the whole of this we consider highly improbable; for repeating the first, it does not appear likely Lydia had any husband, as she herself is engaged in active business, and business that required her to travel to very distant places, and especially as we find no mention of him, though the disciples were frequently at her house. To the second, it may be said, that thousands are married and have no children—thousands of families with children, have none under the years of understanding, and that if Lydia had, she would be, most probably, incapable of her present employment. To the third, that if Lydia had young children, she is not likely to have taken them with her on so long and troublesome a journey; for it would seem that Lydia was come from Thyatira, her home, for the purpose of selling purple, and for her convenience had taken a house or apartments at Philippi, which was about three hundred miles distant from Thyatira. And to the fourth, that if we admit the three former, it cannot be proved from the word *household*, that every one belonging to her was baptized; for the word is sometimes used in Scripture for the principal part of a family. Thus in 1 Sam. i. 12, "Elkanah and all of his house went up to Shiloh, to offer to the Lord the yearly sacrifice and his vow; yet we read, that Hannah, his wife, with her young son Samuel abode at home at Ramah."

The argument, therefore, for infant baptism, grounded upon the baptism of Lydia's household, is extremely weak, as it is highly improbable she had either husband or children; and, certainly before such a case can be supported, as an ordinance of the New Testament, it ought to be undeniably proved, that she had infant children, and that they were actually baptized.

But, more satisfactory to the pious reader, than ten thousand surmises, the question of the persons of Lydia's household may be answered, with the greatest probability, from the last verse above cited.

Paul and Silas, being delivered from prison, went into the house of Lydia, and here, undoubtedly, they found her "household," that they and baptizing, having entered, we read, they saw THE BRETHREN, and COMFORTED THEM. Lydia's household, therefore, being called "brethren," and capable of being "comforted" by the word, must have been adults, and not infant children.

Did WHITNEY seem to consider it unquestionable, "And when she, and those of her household, were instructed in the Christian faith, in the nature of baptism required by it, she was baptized and her household."—*Paraphrase on the place.*

LIMBORCH. "An undoubted argument, therefore, can be drawn from this instance, by which it may be demonstrated, that infants were baptized by the apostles. It might be that all in her house were of a mature age, who, as in the exercise of a right understanding, they believed, so they were able to make a public profession of that faith, when they received baptism."—*Comment. in loc. Pad. E.*

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. "Of the city of Thyatira—a city of Asia—here dwelt Lydia, that devout servant of God"—"And entered into the house of Lydia: doubtless to confirm them in the faith which they had preached to them; and Lydia and hers hearing of their miraculous deliverance, could not but be comforted and confirmed in the truth."—*Annot. on Acts xv. 14, 40.*

The place at which Lydia was taught and baptized must have been remarkably convenient for immersion. The people were by the side of a river, and at a place prepared and frequented for public worship, and religious purification, by washing in the water. This agrees with the paraphrase and note on the place, by

Dr. DOUGLASS. "On the Sabbath day we went out of the city to the river Styron, where according to the custom of the Jews, there was an oratory, or a place of public prayer. It is certain that the Jews had a custom of washing in the river, or in the sea, before they ate of their food, or before they engaged in any public prayer, or in any religious devotion." Hence we add, that a place so favorable, no doubt the example of Christ was duly observed.

From the New World.

National Mercies and Responsibilities.
With the elements of national blessedness which we possess, a world might be up in arms against us, and we could stand the shock; a world might be sunk in wretchedness, and we could bleed, redeem, and save it. We are bound to see to it, that we do not neutralize the power and benefit of these blessings, and the power of our own example over the nations, by the practice of iniquity among ourselves; of iniquity, perhaps, which every civilized nation under heaven has abandoned. It is to be readily hoped that God will not permit us to do this. We are bound to see to it, that we do not neutralize the power and benefit of these blessings, and the power of our own example over the nations, by the practice of iniquity among ourselves; of iniquity, perhaps, which every civilized nation under heaven has abandoned. It is to be readily hoped that God will not permit us to do this. 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of information among Christians is a time-serving ministry. Had we a ministry that dare rebuke sin in high places, and take the lead in the great and holy cause of emancipation, slavery would soon cease. Were our ministers all as faithful and true to the cause of their Redeemer as the Rev. Mr. Knibb, we should no more hear the cries of the bondman.

It is true, we have, even among the Baptists, a few choice spirits. We have a Galusha, a Turnbull, a Colver, and some others, whose example is worthy of all praise; yet it is to be feared that too many Baptist ministers are far behind their duty in the cause of the down-trodden and the oppressed.

Continue, dear Sir, to shed light through the columns of the Reflector; and may the Lord bless you.

For the Christian Reflector.

Ireland, Dec. 28th, 1840.

B. Grosvenor.—I have felt myself in duty bound to make an effort in behalf of the Reflector. I regard the paper itself as worthy of high commendation. It is truly a Reflector of Christian principles. It contains only for those which ought to be dear to every Baptist and every Christian. I wish, also, to give you assurance that the sacrifice you have made for the cause of human rights, and the opposition which some have endeavored to cast upon your name, have served to endear you to us. We have much regretted the course taken by the Christian Watchman. It is easy to discover the spirit of that paper towards yourself and your efforts. It is not difficult to perceive the object and intention of the editorial of the eleventh inst.—denominated "Two ways and their ends." Now true is the saying of our Savior, "he that is not with me is against me." But, dear brother, there are some in this community who cannot truckle to the dominating influence of southern oppressors. And, I am persuaded that, while they are defiled with the sin of oppression, union is out of the question.

You might as well think of welding iron with clay, as to unite in fellowship the antagonistic principles of freedom and slavery. We look with deep solicitude to the next meeting of the Triennial Convention. Though it is obvious that the subject of slavery cannot be entertained in that convention without overstepping the prescribed limits of its constitution; yet it will, undoubtedly, be introduced upon the convention by members from the south.

Well, if it must, let it come. It shall be turned to the account of the slave. Our brethren of the south will, if constrained to take sides, be found on the side of justice and humanity; and the "counsel of Abithophel" shall not prevail. I would only say, go on, my brother, and may your efforts be crowned with success. You have our sympathy and prayers.

P. S. I enclose you \$20, &c.

For the Christian Reflector.

Mr. Hanson, the native of the African Gold Coast. I had the pleasure of hearing the lecture of this gentleman, delivered in this town last Tuesday evening. It was very interesting, and well attended. Every one seemed to go away profited and delighted.

I wish to call the further attention of the friends of his neglected countrymen to these lectures of Mr. Hanson. They are well worthy the time and money spent in hearing them. His descriptions of the coast, the manners and customs of the people, their moral and intellectual wants, and the facilities which exist for their improvement, are all drawn from personal observation, and modestly and instructively communicated. As has already been stated by the Editor of the Reflector, he designs to return to Africa, (probably in about two years), to spend and be spent there in the cause of God. He needs pecuniary assistance to enable him to complete his preparatory studies in this country, and I am sure that assistance cannot be withheld.

Mr. Hanson's lectures are free to all. He does not design to identify his movements, publicly, with those of any Society. In this respect he doubtless acts wisely, for all should attend and hear him, whether connected with any organization or not.

Abolitionists, especially, should attend, and aid him by all the means in their power. Here is an opportunity for them to show the depth and sincerity of their love for bleeding Africa—an opportunity disconnected from the theory and measures of the Colonization Society. I earnestly call on them, one and all, to improve it.

C. W. D.

Worcester, Jan. 6, 1841.

General Intelligence.

Gov. Seward's Message.

The New York papers of Wednesday afternoon have Governor Seward's message to the N. Y. Legislature, which was delivered on Tuesday. It was received by the American by express, having been sent from Albany by the publishers of that paper in a little more than twelve hours, travelling all the way with horses.

The message gives an interesting review of the various branches of administration in that great State. We copy the following abstract, presenting a summary of information afforded by it, from the New York Journal of Commerce.

The gross revenue from all the Canals in the State during the last fiscal year, including water rents, is \$1,607,827; net revenue, \$1,020,815. The present productive capital of the School Fund, \$2,033,803. Amount paid out last year for the support of Common Schools, \$275,010.

The expenditures for the enlargement of the Erie Canal prior to the 1st January, 1840, were \$4,669,651. Expended before 1st March next, \$2,869,171. Total thus far, \$7,538,822. The whole cost of the enlargement is now estimated at \$22,112,766.

The present debt of the State is \$15,054,746.33. The number of convicts in the Auburn State Prison 30th Sept. last, 657; Sing Sing, 882. Excess of earnings over expenditures in the former, \$6,947. In the latter, \$6,044.

Amount of Bank Safety Fund, \$556,486.66; after applying \$262,333.83 towards the redemption of the bills of the City Bank of Buffalo.

Forty-five miles of the New York and Erie Rail Road, viz. from the Hudson to Goshen, will be in operation in the course of the present month.

The Militia of the State comprises 183,100 men, viz. 7,336 cavalry and horse artillery, 9,072 artillery, 157,632 infantry, and 5,660 riflemen.

The Governor hints at, but does not exactly assert, the expediency of insisting upon the payment by the Federal Government, of the fourth installment of the "surplus" revenue; and requiring of Congress a relinquishment of all claims for a reimbursement of the moneys constituting the U. S. Deposit Fund.

No allusion is made to frontier difficulties.

The following passage relates to the controversy pending between New York and Virginia.

I submit herewith the correspondence which has passed between the Executive of Virginia and myself on the subject of the demand made by the former for the delivery of certain fugitives from justice, charged with stealing a negro slave. In bringing

the subject of this correspondence before your predecessor, I observed that it fell within the province of the Executive department, and that the duties of that department arose under the Constitution or laws of this State. Nevertheless the respect I owed to the Executive of Virginia, and to the Legislature of this State, induced me to submit my action for the information of the Legislature.

The Governor of Virginia, by direction of the Legislature of that State, subsequently transmitted to me certain resolutions of that body, with a request that I would lay the same before the Legislature of this State. I was at the same time requested by the Executive of Virginia to review the position which I had taken. Both those wishes were complied with, and with what results will appear in our correspondence now submitted. I have thought it might not be uninteresting to the Legislature to receive also a copy of a special message by the Governor of Virginia to the Legislature of that State, together with a copy of a circular letter addressed by that functionary to the Governors of the slaveholding States.—Daily Ad.

New York Legislature.

The Legislature of the State of New York convened at Albany on Tuesday 7th inst.

Peter B. Porter, jr., Whig of Niagara county, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, having received 66 votes, against 60 for Levi S. Chaffield, V. B.—Two Van Buren men absent. Philander B. Prindle was appointed Clerk; Daniel H. Bromley, Sergeant at Arms; Joseph S. Loomis, Doorkeeper; Abel W. Howard, Assistant do.

The Governor's Message was received in this city too late for our paper.

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N. Y. Observer.

Terrible Calamity.—The Oswego Advertiser states that the house of Mr. Jesse Smith, of Berkshire, Tiooga Co., a respectable inhabitant of that place, was on the night of the 27th ult. and burned to the ground, with all its inmates, consisting of Mr. Smith, his wife, and three children, the youngest of which was eight years old. One little daughter who was absent from home, alone escaped of the whole family. The fire was probably occasioned by the catching of wood which upon the stairs, for the next morning. The family were undoubtedly smothered in their beds by the smoke. At the head of the bed occupied by Mr. Smith, was a window, which he might easily have opened, had he been conscious of the danger he was in, but went from there to eternity unconscious of the transition. There is, indeed, but a step between the living and the dead!

Shocking Affair.—Mr. Jacob Burke, of Columbia, Adair County, Ky., recently killed his two little sons, his only children, by severing, while asleep, their heads from their shoulders, and then went to bed and buried himself. The revolting deed was occasioned by insanity, produced by inordinate sorrow for the loss of his wife, the mother of the children, and impenetrable habits.

Louisville Journal.

Horrid Murder.—For several weeks past, a small party of Wyandott Indians have been engaged in hunting in the counties of Wood and Henry. Three of them, two men and a woman, encamped about ten days since upon South Turkey Foot Creek, in Henry county, and some time between Friday and Sunday, they were all murdered—their throats cut from ear to ear, and their heads horribly crushed. Their bodies were found by a party of their own tribe behind a log. Their encampment was destroyed and property, consisting of furs, horses, blankets, dogs, and some money, taken away. The Indians immediately took the supposed track of the assassins, and traced it to the house of a Mrs. Lyons, a widow woman, residing in the interior of Wood county, where they found most of the property secreted under the floor, and several of the horses in an adjoining field. Suspicion rests upon her son, a young man of twenty, and a youth by the name of Anderson, aged seventeen, both of whom have been arrested and taken to Henry county for examination.—Maumee Times.

Benuties of Slavery.—Murder and Lynching.—The Arkansas Gazette relates the brutal murder of Maj. Thomas B. Clark, of Chittenden County, in that State, by two of his own slaves. The negroes had absconded from his plantation. Maj. Clark went in pursuit of them, in company with Col. James Martin. They became separated in the pursuit, and Maj. Clark came up with the negroes alone, when they attacked him and beat him in the most shocking manner, causing instant death. Col. Martin was within hearing of his cries for help, but before he could reach the spot the foul deed had been fully consummated. Maj. Clark was a native of the State of New York, and had left a wife and infant child to mourn their melancholy bereavement. The citizens, of Chittenden county, on learning the facts above narrated, immediately turned out and apprehended the negroes, and hung them up on the nearest tree as examples for their refractory slaves.

Rail Road Accident.—The morning train of Cars from Exeter met with some accidents yesterday. About three miles from Exeter the passenger car was thrown from the track—the passengers were then transferred to the tender—at the depot in this town they took passage in the baggage car, there being no other car in. The water had washed away the road in Bradford, about a mile from the depot, and left a deep hole some 25 feet, into which the engine and tender fell, both of which were considerably injured. There were 6 or 8 passengers, none of whom seriously injured. There was a dense fog, and the engineer did not perceive the damage to the road until he was close to it, when he fortunately saved himself by jumping off just as the engine fell. Among the passengers, were Prof. Cleaveland, of Exeter Academy, John Kelly, Esq. of Exeter, Thomas G. Rounds, of Boston, A. C. Smith, of Dover, and Thomas R. Wheeler, of this town. In all this crushing it is singular that no serious injury occurred. We believe that Mr. Smith was the only one injured, and his thumb only dislocated. The passengers were immediately sent on to Exeter by the 10 o'clock train. The train, charged with stealing a negro slave. In bringing

back was again broken up. In consequence of the above accident, the Boston Mail was retarded about two hours.—Haverhill Gazette.

Foreign Items.

The late King of Prussia left, among other bequests, 40,000 crowns to his daughter, the Empress of Russia. Her Majesty has just presented this sum to the municipality of Berlin for the benefit of the poor.

The Cologne paper states that the *Drusus* and *Victoria* Rhine steamboats, a few days ago going along the river in opposite directions, ran against each other with such violence that the *Drusus* sank almost immediately with a valuable cargo of colonial produce, and had two men drowned. The *Victoria* did not receive any material damage.

The *Monitor* publishes the names of 290 pupils just admitted, after the annual examination, at the Royal Military School of St. Cyr. Among them are several privates of regiments in various branches of the service.

The *Commerce* says that about half the huts and wooden buildings for lodging the men engaged on the fortifications of Paris are finished, and that the rest will be completely erected before the end of the month. The works for the ramparts are going on at Huilly, Cligny, La Villette, and Belleville.

The King has just presented to the Hotel des Invalides a copy of David's picture (at Versailles) of Napoleon on horseback, crossing Mont. St. Bernard.

The *Augsburg Evening Gazette* states that the Cabinet of Vienna has obtained a formal promise from King Louis Philippe that the detention of Don Carlos shall shortly cease, and that his Royal Highness will be allowed to quit the French territory for Germany. In this case, it adds, the Prince is expected to return to Salzburg.

A letter from Stockholm, 27th ult. in the *Hamburg Gazette*, says: "The order of nobility has, by a majority of 110 votes to 55, relinquished its hereditary representative right, and resolved to introduce the system of two elective Chambers, preserving the distinction of classes and orders."

The *Illustrated* reports that some few days ago, at a public house in Geneva, a farmer sold his wife for 6,000fr. On the other side of the Channel people dispose of their better halves at a much cheaper rate!

The number of French vessels now employed in the whale fishery is 70; their crews are composed of 2,670 French sailors and 11 foreigners.

M. Rochet, a French traveler, has just returned, after two years' absence, from Abyssinia, where he has been well received by the sovereign. He has brought with him, as a present from that Prince to the King, a magnificent Abyssinian costume.

Congressional.

Monday, Jan. 4.

Senate. The special order was taken up, being the bill to establish a permanent prospective preemption system in favor of settlers on the public lands, and, after having been debated by Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Benton, Prentiss, Mangum, Clay, Ky., and others, was passed over informally. And the Senate adjourned.

House. The Speaker submitted a letter from the clerk of the House, in answer to the complaint of John G. Rives, one of the public printers, that the clerk had caused a large amount of public printing to be executed by other than the printers to the House, and denying the charge; and also denying that he has ever been concerned in any way or to any amount, in any contract made by him on behalf of the House; and claiming an inquiry into the suggestions which have been made to the contrary.

Mr. Morgan moved that the communication be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved the reference of the communication to the same committee to whom had been referred the letter of Mr. Rives.

And the question being taken on the motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, it was agreed to.

Reports from Committees. Mr. Anderson, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to make new provisions respecting Navy pensions, and to repeal certain acts relating to Navy pensions; which was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Adams, from the select committee appointed on the 10th ult. on the discrepancy existing between the manuscript and the printed document of the last session of Congress in relation to the case of the Spanish schooner, *Amistad*, made a report, which was read; and the committee was discharged for the further consideration of the subject.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Legislature of this State convened at Boston on Wednesday last, being the day fixed by the Constitution. A large proportion of the members were present.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Sprague of Plymouth. Messrs. Hubbard, Washburn, and Pratt were directed to inform the Governor that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to be qualified. The Governor soon after came in and administered the oath; one member only, Mr. Oliver of Essex, availing himself of the privilege of affirming, instead of swearing.

Hon. Mr. King of Essex, was then chosen President, by thirty-two out of thirty-four votes.

Charles Calhoun, Esq. was re-elected Clerk. The usual matters of form having been done, the Senate then adjourned to eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The House of Representatives was called to order by the senior member from Boston, Hon. Isaac Davis, and a Committee of five was appointed to collect from the members their credentials, and ascertain whether there was a quorum present. After a short absence they returned and reported that there was a quorum present, upon which another Committee was appointed to inform His Excellency the Governor of the result of their mission, and to request him to administer the customary oaths.

At twenty minutes before twelve His Excellency came in, accompanied by the Council and Secretary and administered the three oaths required by the Constitution of the State and of the United States, which were also subscribed by the members after having been taken *en bloc*.

The Governor and Suite having withdrawn, a Committee was appointed to collect, assort and count the votes for Clerk of the House; and they having reported, Luther S. Cushing was declared Clerk of the House, and having taken the oaths, entered at once upon the duties of his office.

A committee was then appointed to collect, assort, and count the votes for Speaker, and they having reported that there was no choice, the House proceeded to ballot a second time.

On the second ballot, the Hon. Geo. Ashmun was declared duly elected Speaker of the House for the session.

On motion of Mr. Greele, it was ordered that the Rules and Orders of the last House should stand as the Rules and Orders of the present, until further ordered.

The House adjourned at a quarter before 2. On Thursday, Jan. 7.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock. Several new members appeared.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, covering a copy of the resignation of the Hon. John Davis of his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Friday, Jan. 8.

House.—Reports from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Commonwealth were read, containing the details of the expenses of their respective departments during the preceding year.

Rev. Joseph H. Town was elected Chaplain, by 228 out of 337 votes.

Several amendments to the Rules and Orders were discussed, after which both branches adjourned to fill four vacancies, in the Senate, two for the District of Hampden, and two for the

District of Berkshire. Wm. G. Bates, Wm. Child, Wm. Williams, and W. C. Plunkett were chosen.

Afternoon.—The two branches met in Convention for the choice of Counsellors, Secretary of State, and Treasurer and Receiver General.

Hon. John R. Adam of Boston, Hon. James H. Duncan of Haverhill, Hon. Josiah Adams of Framingham, Hon. Charles Hudson of Westminister, Hon. Ephraim Hastings of Heath, Hon. William Potter, Jr. of Lee, Hon. Samuel P. Loud of Dorchester, Hon. Nathaniel M. Davis of Plymouth, Hon. Joseph Grinnell of N. Bedford, were chosen Counsellors, John P. Bigelow, Secretary, and David Wilder, Treasurer. Adjourned.

Election Day.—After the organization of the two branches of the Legislature on Wednesday, the Governor and Council, with the members of the Legislature, according to the standing usage, attended public worship. The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Damon of W. Cambridge. Escort duty was performed, as usual, by the Independent Cadets, who appeared in fine style, and notwithstanding the state of the weather, turned out in great force.

Christian Reflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1841.

Adjournment of the Board.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Christian Reflector stands adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 21, 1841, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Adjournment of the Stockholders.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Christian Reflector is to be held, by adjournment, on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1841, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Editor's office.

To Agents and Others.

It sometimes occurs, in forwarding the names of subscribers and their money, that there is a want of definiteness in regard to the amount to be credited to each subscriber. Names also, are occasionally so hastily written that it is impossible to decipher them. Will our friends be so very careful on these and other points, as to prevent all misunderstanding. The time of commencing should be specifically stated, &c. &c.

The Present Aspect.

The publication of the Address of the Baptist Board of For. Missions has been followed, as we anticipated, with a general and very harmonious effort at the reconciliation of "the contending parties," as the Pro-slavery and Anti-slavery parties are called. Pity, that brethren should fall out about so trifling a matter as the enslaving of their fellow men by the one class! Why, only think how you would feel, if you were a slaveholder, and some of your brethren should tell you, it is wrong to hold slaves. You might be as full of wrath as these slaveholders are. You must make the case your own, and rouse up within you all the natural selfishness of your nature, and then you will become more sympathetic and far less censorious than you now are, towards the slaveholder.

This, precisely this, is virtually the strain of reasoning adopted by the pro-slavery Baptist press throughout the union at this moment, a moment full of interest, a moment when, if the Baptists at the North, instead of this wicked attempt to quiet the fears and hush the clamorous conscience of the awakened slaveholders, would unite their voices and, with affectionate entreaty and firm remonstrance, call upon their sinning brethren of the South, as the only proper way to allay their fears and give repose to their consciences, to put away from them the evil of their doings and to return unto their offended God with mourning and lamentation and prayer for a great forgiveness,—the effect would be glorious;—every Baptist slaveholder would pause, and think why it is that the northern brethren are so united in their remonstrance. Thinking, they would perceive their sin more distinctly and feel their guilt more deeply. They would look about upon their plantations and ask—"are these slaves, indeed, men?—are they like us immortal, like us hastening to one common judgment? Must we meet them there and tell the Judge why we have held them in bondage?—why we have withheld from them the key of knowledge?—why treated them as "goods and chattels"—beasts of burden—mere instruments of our enslavement and ease and personal gratification?—Why?"

Ah, that word which would have been driven like "a nail in a sure place"—it would have effectually recalled them to their senses—it would have impelled them to their closets and brought them on their knees before the Judge of all the earth—before Him who "is no respecter of persons" on account of their complexion or earthly condition. Then, a thousand closets would have become so many Bethels, bedewed with the tears of repentance. Then, a thousand plantations would have exhibited the resurrection of ten thousand dead men, women and children—the poor dead slaves, like the bones in Ezekiel's vision, (a fit representation of their present state) would have risen up, through the power of gospel truth upon the hearts of their masters, "an exceeding great multitude." But, brethren of the North, you who, in any way and from any motive, have done or said that which, while it increases the antipathy of the slaveholder against his Abolition brother, tends to make him grieve into his former indifference and security, you, we say it with kindness but with a clear conviction of its solemn truth, you are throwing yourselves, not between the Abolitionists and the slaveholders, this you cannot do, but between the awakened slaveholder and his sin;—you cover his guilt from his own sight; and, if again he returns to a state of repose in his sinful practice, it is on you you will fall the dread responsibility of the long, dark catalogue of crimes he shall perpetrate—the woes and sufferings of his ten thousand poor, helpless, crushed victims.

Do you deem us fanciful in saying what we have now said?—We appeal to your own sober judgment, and ask, if it is not the very thing you would say—nay, which you have said, in regard to a variety of others, which are incomparably less foul than that of which the slaveholder is guilty.

Understand us. We have no reconciliation to make with the sinner in his sin, for God has none.—Come reproach, come poverty or death, our voice shall not be silent from calling the slaveholder to immediate repentance, nor from protesting against the efforts of our northern brethren to keep him in peace when God has not spoken peace.

It is at all doubtful whom we intend as implicated in this guilt, we have only to submit that question to the conscience of all who read this article.

We believe that many will feel the application, and we entreat them to give heed to the admonitions of the monitor within.

For the Christian Reflector.

Temperance in the U. S. Navy.

I received a letter recently from an officer on board the U. S. ship *Decatur*, then lying at Rio de Janeiro, in which he makes the following statement. I forward it for publication, to afford pleasure and encouragement to the friends of temperance, and especially to the friends of the poor sailor.

"There is one circumstance that will prove interesting to you, and to all engaged in the temperance cause. It is this. Out of the crew of the frigate *Potomac*, five hundred (nearly one half) stopped their grog—or, in other words, do not draw the liquor portion of their rations. Their worthy example will doubtless induce many others to join the good work, before the termination of the cruise."

Yours truly,

S. S.

Diminutiveness.—The smallest bird of America, is the humming bird, and of Europe the golden crested wren. The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia. The most diminutive bird is the Arctic warbler, which is so small that a six ounce phial will hold the whole—branches, leaves, bud, and fruit.

M. Haydon, a distinguished English painter, is preparing a painting of the World's Convention, thirteen feet by ten, to embrace portraits of all the members. It will be engraved for general circulation.

CONNECTICUT RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.—The 16th Report of this institution represents it in a prosperous and useful condition. Dr. Brigham, formerly known as an author, has been appointed its principal. Since its establishment there have been admitted 1001 patients. About 500 of these have been laboring under some form of insanity of recent date, and these 450 have been restored to reason, and returned to their families, and to their stations of former usefulness in society. Of the five hundred cases of chronic insanity, a large number have been removed from them, and the institution much improved, while the others remain, because they can be better provided for than among their friends. During the sixteen years the total number of deaths has been sixty.—Such an institution deservedly takes rank among the most humane and benevolent of the day.

Acknowledgments.

B S \$2, Sterling; J B \$2, Lancaster; Miss L M Killingly, Conn.; J B \$2, Southbridge; J A \$2, Amesbury; L D \$2, North Leverett; C T \$2, Chester; S T \$2, So. Royalton; J F \$2, A D F \$2, Pittsfield; E T \$4, Worcester; Capt. A H \$2, East Orleans; J C B \$2, Holmes Hole; Eld. L G L \$10.75, Webster; J W C \$2, Mrs. J H \$2, J E \$2, Cambridgeport; Miss M B \$2, R K \$2, B E C \$4, C T \$1, J H \$1, A L \$2, M L M \$2, Mrs. M L \$2, Boston; M L \$1, Newton; J W \$10, Waterbury; J T R \$2, Newington; E H \$12, Cambridgeport; J N B \$8.33, R M \$2, J G \$1, T G & Co. \$12, S G \$8, S B P \$1, D F \$1.20, G C \$5, Boston; Dea. K. B. \$2, Roxbury; E T \$6, Cambridge; J C \$2, Watertown; Dea. S M \$2, Hopkinton; E F \$2, Worcester; Dea. S P \$3, Rowley; H B \$2, Worcester; Doct. D H \$1.75, Oxford; T B \$2, Broadbaldin, N. Y.; C P G for J P G \$5, Paxton; Dea. J R \$4, Southboro; N B Jr. \$3, Cabotville; Eld. S R for M T \$2, L S \$2, H B \$2, N C \$2, R M P \$2, Dea. J W \$2, Foxboro; H K \$2, Dea. T M \$2, East Haverhill; Eld. A P for J S M \$2, S D \$2, E C \$2, N M \$2, Holden; Eld. I C for Miss B T \$1, Miss H E \$1, Hopkinton; D C \$1, Oves 50 cts., Killingly, Ct.; L B \$2, E B \$2, Three Rivers; Eld. A T \$2, Egremont; S F \$1, Dea. E H \$2, C H \$2, Tyngsboro; Eld. H N for L M R \$2, Salisbury, N. Y.; J G \$2, Easton; Mrs. W B \$1.67, Spencer; Dea. S D \$22, Kingston; E C \$2, Dedham; A W \$2, Plymouth; Eld. D H for J M \$2, Hartford, N. Y.; and for H H \$3, Cambridge, N. Y.; B & H \$1, Haverhill; J T S \$2, Millbury; G L \$2, J W \$2, Pomfret, Ct.; J S H \$2, Berlin, N. Y.; I S for E W \$2, S W \$2, J W \$2, A W \$2, P C \$2, R W \$2, J C \$2, Sennet, N. Y.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 4, 1841. At market 290 Beef Cattle, 30 Stores, 1600 Sheep, and 50 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—First quality \$5.75 a 6; second quality 5.25 a 5.75; third quality 4.25 a 5.25. Sheep.—Lambs sold for 1.50, 1.75, 1.92—Wethers 3.25, 3.50 and 4.

Swine.—One lot at about 4c. At retail 5 and 6c. Boston Daily Advertiser.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist Ministers in the south-westerly section of York County will be held at the dwelling house of Eld. H. Strong, in Sandford, on Tuesday the 19th of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M. Introductory sermon by Dr. L. Colby, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The brethren will bear in mind that each minister is to present a sermon, or the skeleton of a sermon, subject to criticism. The question, How should the invitation to the Communion table be given by Baptist Churches? will be discussed.

O. BARRETT, Clerk.

Wells, Dec. 23, 1840.

Worcester County—South Division. NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The undersigned have arranged a series of ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS, to be held during the ensuing winter. They cordially invite their friends and fellow-citizens to attend them. The object is to address the community on the following subjects:

1. WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH SLAVERY?
2. WHAT IS THE POLICY OF INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS?
3. WHAT HAVE THE ABOLITIONISTS DONE?

The undersigned will be assisted in their labors, occasionally, by Mr. WATERS, of Millbury, Secretary of the South Division Abolition Society, and by other friends of the cause.

Poetry.

For the Christian Reflector.
The Birth Place of Luther Rice.
BY C. W. DENISON.

"One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die." HALLICK.

Hail! hallowed spot! to names immortal dear!
Silent, unknown, yet known and heard thou art;
How sweet to muse with God and spirits here,
And store thy sacred memories in the heart!

Far from the noisy haunts and crowds of men,
Embosomed fair amid the quiet lawn,
How fit a spot is this sequestered glen
Where Christian heroes sought to God be born!

This roof is lowly, and these walls around
Rise humbly up to greet the kindly air;
Nor gates, nor courts, nor castle-moats the ground,
Nor oared gondolas do the waters bear.

The fruit tree stands unfenced beside the door,
The pine untrammelled plays music to the gale,
Yon forest hills with locks of moss are hoar,
And ancient roots would choke the brookly vale.

Within the room where he we mourn was laid,
I stretched my wearied frame in soft repose;
When to my vision came the sainted shade,
And by my side in all his greatness rose.

He spoke, and with the accents of the skies
Enchained my raptured ear with wonders new;
And glorious things he pictured to my eyes,
Ere on his wings of light afar he flew.

"Brother!" he said, "I bid thee welcome here.
Blest be thy musings with our God and me!
'Tis good to visit childhood's natal scenes,
And drink from fountains of our infant days.
The pilgrim soul, way-worn, athirst, can find
On earth no springs so pure as those of youth,
When sanctified from God."

My lot below
Was often sad, and often would I come
To linger round the scenes of youth, and bow
My fevered spirit to these limpid springs.
Here in the freshness of a Christ-like faith,
I offered up my earthly all to God.
Here, mid these hills and vales, I roved, and prayed,
My purpose for the heathen field of toil.
Judson was with me here, and NEWELL too;
And there were many a battle in the spot.
Despite the scorn and cunning wiles of men,
And scarcely deeper plottings of the pit,
Conscious of right, my glory all in Christ,
I bent my neck beneath His yoke, and took
His burden for the world upon me here.

Time has fled swift since then. In different lands
I roved. I held the plough, and cast the seed
Of truth in pagan soils; but hither oft
I came on wings of hope, and gathered fresh
Repose, and strength of holy vows.

How still
This place! How calm these hours! The shrines
Of God
Are standing yet where I erected them.
The echoes of my prayers and songs to Him
Are lingering yet amid these leafy dells.
The incense of my broken heart yet fills
The woodland breeze, and floats away to Heaven.
Here in this room our STAUDENBERG slept; and NOTT
And HALL were here, and with me knelt to pray.

Departed scenes! remembered on my throne,
I think of ye, and hoard ye as a king
Should wisely hoard the treasures of his realm.
All that I would on earth, all that I hoped
From these first scenes of good intent, I see
Fulfilling now from better scenes on high.
My prayers are heard. My valiant tears are poured.
My fields are reaped. My stars are shining out.
Scorpions and thrones, garlands and harps there are,
And robes baptized in Christ's atoning blood,
To welcome Him, for whom I lived and died.

I was not born, nor lived, nor died in vain.
I thank my God in Heaven to-day for all
My glory in the cross. I thank Him now
For all my toils 'mid scorching heats, and frosts,
And all I knew of hungering and thirst,
Of poverty and shame, in His good cause.
All is repaid me now. All is repaid
In measure from God's hand—filled to the brim,
And shaken down, and pressed, and running o'er.
I shed no tear, I heaved no sigh in vain—
Nor sorrow nor repaid in vain, with eye to God.
I see it now, I know it all. "For me
To live was Christ; to die is gain."

The clouds
Along my sky—the thorns amid my path—
The rocks and under currents of my sea—
I fully value now, as fruits of faith
Ripened in counsels of the God we serve.

All is well. My work on earth goes on.
Though dead I speak, and will the workmen cheer.
The harvest comes. The reapers multiply.
Renewed in strength they toil. I hear their songs
Re-echoing for all eternity!

Brother! adieu. Be strong in Christ our Lord.
Shrink not from toils, nor yet from Satan's darts;
Trust in the sheltering Rock, the quenching Shield.
Up, onward! onward still. The Master calls!
The Captain of salvation leads the way!
This earth must be the heritage of Christ,
Enthroned Him King, and crown Him Conqueror.
Seek not for rest, nor full reward in time—
'Tis mine and shall be yours in Heaven at last."

I woke in haste, and started in my bed,
And looked in wonder round the humble room;
Unwonted light seemed shining o'er my head,
And all the air was fragrant with perfume.
'Twas the red gleam of morn bright pouring through
The open lattice where the roses stray;
And as the curtain folds aside I drew,
The vision vanished in the dawn of day.
But from that room, and from the scenes I saw,
A consecrated fount rose in my soul;
Oh! may I often from its waters draw,
'Till Heaven's own glories shall surround me roll!
Farwell, sweet spot! to names immortal dear!
Silent, unknown, yet known and heard thou art;
I muse no more, perhaps, in sadness here,
But I embalm thy memories in my heart.
Northborough, Mass.

Miscellany.

A Scripture Mark of Salvation.

John 1. 12. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God.

QUESTION II. Do I receive the Lord Jesus Christ as he is represented in the gospel?

1. Do I receive him in all his offices of prophet, priest and king? Do I see that I absolutely need him, as a prophet to instruct and teach me; as a priest to atone for my sins and intercede with God for me; as a king to rule in me and over me, to subdue all my corrupting inclinations, and do I as readily submit, to be taught and governed, as to be saved by him? Is it a complete salvation, a salvation from the reigning power of sin, as well as from its condemning guilt I take him, and hope and desire to enjoy him? As a whole Christ, and considered in all his various characters, do I esteem him, rejoice in him, and bless God for him? Do I desire him, and do I take him to redeem me from all iniquity, as well as to deliver me from wrath to come; to sanctify me by his Spirit, as well as to justify me by his righteousness; to renew in me the divine image, as well as to restore me to the divine favor? Do I wish as earnestly to be conformed to his holy example, as to be interested in his invaluable merits? Do I most earnestly desire him, thankful to embrace him, entirely depend upon him, as God exhibits him, as the necessity of my soul, which is ignorant and guilty, polluted and enslaved, requires him for wisdom and righteousness, for sanctification and redemption?

2. Do I receive him as my only Savior? Do I see all-sufficiency in his righteousness, as wrought out of his active and passive obedience, to answer all the demands of the holy law of God, and satisfy divine justice to the full? On this, and this alone, as having no other, and wanting no other righteousness, do I firmly rely for my pardon and acceptance with God; and is it my only plea for eternal life? Have I no confidence in the flesh, no hope in what I have been or done, sensible there has been so much amiss in my best tempers and my best services, that instead of recommending me to the favor of God, I needed his pardon through Christ for the same? Do I see I have nothing, save the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ? And am I sincerely pleased with, and do I joyfully acquiesce in, the Divine appointment, that Christ, having done all, suffered all, paid all, should have all the honor and the praise? Do I desire to be for ever on Mount Zion, in his train, as purchased, justified, sanctified, glorified by him, and to stand there as an everlasting monument of his love, power, and grace? And do I now with pleasure think of bearing my grateful part with all the myriads of his redeemed ones, in that sweetest song of gratitude, and love, and everlasting thankfulness? "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and has redeemed us to God by his blood, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing?" Rev. v. 12.

3. Do I receive him, and do I esteem him, as an invaluable treasure, as the pearl of great price, as all in all? Do I see that the possession of all the world without Christ would leave me miserable, and that an interest in him, with the want of all things, would make me perfectly and eternally happy? Does this make me desire him ardently as the greatest blessing, to receive him thankfully as the richest gift; and to be ready, joyfully ready, to forego any thing, every thing, for interest in him alone? "Ye doubtless, do I count all things but loss for the excellency of the (saving) knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord?" And can I cheerfully suffer the "loss" of all things, and count them but dung, that I may win that inestimable treasure, Christ Jesus; accounting myself an infinite gainer in the glorious exchange, if, in the loss of all things, I possess him, in whom alone I shall be safe, and rich, and happy, forever? While others are rejoicing in the abundance of this world, is this my humble boast, that Christ is mine, his righteousness mine, his grace mine, his love mine, his God and Father mine? Or at least, can I say, I had rather be in the condition of the meanest that have an interest in Christ, than be the greatest monarch in the world; rather have Christ in the arms of my faith, than have the treasure of princes in my possession? Is this the language of my heart, be the world their who have no other portion, they shall be unenvied by me, possess all the honors, and riches, and pleasures of it, let me but have the honor of being owned by Christ, let me but have the riches of his righteousness, and the happiness of his love?

4. Do I receive him as he is freely represented, without money and without price? Am I sensible I have nothing to bring as an equivalent for, or that can render me the least worthy of him, and his precious benefits? Do I come to him, as wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked, having nothing to present him with but sin, and guilt, and misery; and is my hope alone in his free and boundless compassion? Is his grace as absolutely and altogether free, extending to all, no unworthiness, unfitness, or demerit whatever being any bar, my greatest encouragement, my highest joy, and my sweetest praise? Do I receive him with the humble temper of the centurion, "Lord, I am not worthy that thou should come under the roof of my heart, nor worthy of the least crumb of mercy from thy hands? Do I receive him with the grateful acknowledgment of the Apostle, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift?" Is my daily language here, and will this be my sweetest song to all eternity, "Grace, grace?"

5. Do I receive him and his yoke together? Have I no objection to his service, no exception to any of his commandments? Do I rather esteem his yoke to be easy, and his service to be my supreme delight? Can I never be enough thankful that I have changed the hard and galling yoke of Satan for the easy, gentle yoke of Christ; the slavery of sin for the liberty, peace, and pleasure of religion? Do I as readily admit Christ with his sceptre to govern me, as with his blessings to bestow upon me? Do I receive him as my Lord, as well as my righteousness, and welcome him with unutterable joy, to the throne in my heart? Do I desire him to ascend in, and reign there forever; wishing for no greater happiness, than to be his devoted faithful subject, even unto death, beyond it, and to all eternity? Like the servant under the law, can I freely say of Christ, I love him, Live his service, and will not go out free, esteeming his service alone my noblest, sweetest freedom? Am I longing to join the angels round the throne in executing with their zeal and ardor, their life and vigor, his heavenly commands; and will it be a heaven to me to do his will and serve him, as they do?

6. Do I receive him with his cross and sufferings; and can I welcome the world's bitterest

hatred and severest injuries in his cause and for his sake? Am I willing to go forth unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach? Yea, do I esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of this world, and all that I can suffer for him infinitely overbalanced with what I enjoy in him? Have I counted the cost; and do I, upon the calmest and most serious view of things, count the loss of name, of friends, of riches, of honor, of pleasure, yea, of life itself, nothing when compared with his love and enjoyment? Had I rather die for him, and go and enjoy him, than to live without him, and reign to the uttermost ends of the earth? Do I think nothing too dear to part with, nothing too hard to submit to, nothing too painful to endure, in my adherence to him, and his ways, who left heaven, laid aside his divine glory, and humbled himself unto death, even in the death of the cross, in love to me, and for my salvation? Does this love of his sweeten, and even endear to me every suffering for him, while it makes me triumphant, and more than conqueror over them all?

Are these some of the marks, these the characters of the Christian? Sure, O my soul, I can say, I would then be like him. My heart surely speaks something of this language. Is it not so? Am I deceiving myself? Lord search me, and try me, and suffer me not to draw a false conclusion, or to be partial in the matter of everlasting moment. I must be just to myself, and Lord, I will be humbly bold to say, I will take the comfort, when my conscience, and thy Spirit too, give me reason to hope that thou art mine.—*In Young People's Lib.*

From Stripes's Annals, quoted in the Quarterly Review.

Queen Elizabeth's opinion of sacred pictures.—The Dean (Dean Nowell), having gotten from a foreigner several fine cuts and pictures, representing the stories and passions of the saints and martyrs, had placed them against the epistles and gospels of their festivals in the Common Prayer-Book. And this book he had caused to be richly bound and laid on the cushion for the Queen's use, in the place where she commonly sat, intending it for a New Year's Gift to her Majesty, and thinking to have pleased her fancy therewith; but it had not that effect; for she considered how this varied from her late open injunctions and proclamations against the superstitious use of images in churches, and for taking away all such reliques of Popery. When she came to her place she opened the book and perused it, and saw the pictures; but frowned and blushed; and then shut it (of which several took notice,) and calling the verger, bade him bring the old book, wherein she was formerly wont to read. After sermon whereas she was wont to get immediately on horseback, or into her chariot, she went straight to the vestry, and applying herself to the Dean, thus she spoke to him:

Queen. Mr. Dean, how came it to pass that a new Service-book was placed on my cushion? To which the Dean answered—

Dean. May it please your Majesty, I caused it to be placed there. Then said the Queen—

Q. Wherefore did you so?

D. To present your Majesty with a New Year's Gift.

Q. You could never present me with a worse.

D. Why so, madam?

Q. You know I have an aversion to idolatry; to images, and pictures of this kind.

D. Wherein is the idolatry, may it please your Majesty?

Q. In cuts resembling angels and saints; nay, grosser absurdities, pictures resembling the Blessed Trinity.

D. I meant no harm; nor did I think it would offend your Majesty, when I intended it for a New Year's Gift.

Q. You needs must be ignorant then. Have you forgot our proclamation against images, pictures, and Romish reliques in the churches? Was it not read in your decency?

D. It was read. But, be your Majesty assured, I meant no harm when I caused the cuts to be bound with the Service-book.

Q. You must needs be very ignorant to do this after our prohibition of them.

D. It being my ignorance, your Majesty may the better pardon me.

Q. I am sorry for it, yet glad to hear it was your ignorance, rather than your opinion.

D. Be your Majesty assured, it was my ignorance.

Q. If so, Mr. Dean, God grant you his Spirit, and more wisdom for the future.

D. Amen, I pray God.

Q. I pray, Dean, how came you by these pictures? Who engraved them?

D. I know not who engraved them. I bought them.

Q. From whom bought you them?

D. From a German.

Q. It is well it was from a stranger. Had it been any of our subjects, we should have questioned the matter. Pray let no more of these mistakes, or of this kind, be committed within the churches of our realm for the future.

D. There shall not.

Good Old Advice, from Good Old Virginia.

JOHN ASPLUND, a humble, laborious, Baptist minister of Virginia, who traveled, chiefly on foot seventeen thousand miles, to obtain the information requisite for the two numbers of his Baptist Register, which were published near the close of the last century, has appended to the first of these Registers, published in Virginia, in 1701, the following inconsistencies among the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if he does not suit them; after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them; Dr. Hall's, Read's, Spral's, Russell's, do; Salmon's, Hall and South's, Barnard's, Smith's, French do; Marsh's improved truss; Balmont's do, double and single; Stone's trusses; also, trusses for children of all sizes. Any kind of trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steel shoes for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He, likewise, informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER, Boston, November 1, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skilled workman, in accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency, and have been assured by the death of Mr. Beach, after some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the construction of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOSEPH C. WARREN.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and apparatus, for my patients, and have always found him ready, capable, and faithful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JULY 22, if

JOHN RAPPALL.

Whatever metal is the measure of value in any country gives name to the currency. In Spain, it was iron; in France, it used to be silver; in England it is gold; in Rome, it was copper. The Romans are said to have had nothing but copper till just before the last Punic war. Hence no Roman ever used such phrases as—"I have a good deal of my paper;" "good paper;" "negotiable paper;" but all the talk upon change was about brass or copper. For the same reason, as Adam Smith says, "at Rome, one who owed a great deal of money was said to have a great deal of other people's copper: *aes alienum*." This is the metal I am talking about.

There was a coarseness in this phrase which does not comport with the refinement of modern civilization; but your old Roman was a sturdy fellow, born centuries before the discovery of nerves or discounts. He marched boldly up to a debtor, and charged him with having his copper. The language admitted of good figures derived from this phrase. Thus one was said to be "smothered with other people's copper;" *are aliena obui, opprimi*, etc. When a man paid his debts he was said to "melt his foreign copper;" *aes alienum dissolvere*; so we talk, now-a-days, of liquidating.

Much have I meditated upon this metal: having generally like most of my calling, a little of it on my hands. I sometimes see it through the gilding of fine lustrous and coach dressing; and have even detected it in what passed for gold watches, chains, mosaic pins, and Eclair bracelets. In several houses, lately erected, I have on examination found more copper than iron, and on being lately consulted by a young farmer, whose land gives him no profits, I surprised him by telling him, that my chemical tests disclosed a ruinous mixture in his soil of the *aes alienum*.

There is in my neighborhood a very dashing young gentleman, of good parts and no profession, who is much admired by the ladies whom he resembles in the length of his love-locks, and the rings on his fingers. His horses are noble and in good condition. His servants dress better than I do, and there is no end to the fashion of his carriages. But all is not gold that glitters; it is *other people's copper*.

The following case may not be singular, though I confess it is a mere fancy sketch. Mr. Brazen builds a spacious and costly house and lives in it. He has and he loses \$354 03; Furniture \$3840. From some whim he soon exchanges it for another, with boot. Next year two stores and a dwelling. Thus in the course of six years he builds nine houses, of which he is reputed the owner: the country clerk, and three or four busy bodies knowing all the while that they are from cellar to chimney-top, *other people's copper*.

It is observed that great manufacturers, who have nothing to do with working in brass, do nevertheless accumulate this foreign copper at a great rate. On a very foggy day, I have fancied I saw it in bulk in the back yards of our great factories; and, as botanists find silica in the bamboo, I am persuaded this copper exists in iron, woolsens, cottons, leather and many the like familiar articles. When a reputed capitalist is said to have much "credit" it sometimes means much "copper"—of the kind above mentioned. When an employer has a great number of men or women, working hard for him, and when he allows them to lie out of their fairly earned wages day after day, week after week, and month after month, there is to my eye a clear presence of the *aes alienum* in every dollar he handles: to him it may be silver, but to me it is copper—*other people's copper*—poor people's copper.

And on this point allow me to state an interesting fact. Copper is an inferior metal, and liable to rust; and the oxides of copper are poisonous. The rust of *other people's copper* is highly corrosive, and eats into the vitals. This is an alarming fact, for rich agriculturists, rich merchants, and rich manufacturers. A certain work thus breaks forth—"Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and your silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall eat as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth!"—James v. 3-4. I find myself becoming serious, and I will close my remarks by observing that the Almighty Creator and Judge is an avenger of the poor. His promise is: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." His threatening is: "Woe to him that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work. And his law is: 'Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbor, neither rob him, (that is to say,) the wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until morning.' The spirit of this law is alterable by no change of times, dispensations, or currencies. Melt down this copper.

"The Stranger that is within thy Gates."—The greatest danger to this nation from the influx of foreigners, ignorant or learned, they have been accustomed to oppression in Church and State, and are totally unqualified to appreciate our institutions. Still, the danger is not insurmountable.—Christian faith and diligence will accomplish wonders. The American Church has certainly a great work to accomplish within her own borders. She is to meet these strangers with all the power of Christian love. Their conversion and education should be an object of intense regard. The Spaniard, the Italian, the Frenchman, and the Irishman, the German and the Swiss, all seek a refuge and a home among us. Now is the time to let the power of Christian truth—of the plain, simple, mighty gospel appear. Politicians feel the force of these thoughts. But Christians should feel them as politicians never can.

Contrast.—Here are the grave, the wrath of God, and devouring flame, the just punishment of sin, on the one side; and here am I, a poor sinful soul, on the other—but this is my comfort, the covenant of grace which is established upon so many promises, hath delivered me from all.—There is an act of oblivion passed in heaven; I will forgive their iniquities, and their sins will I remember no more. That is the blessed privilege of all within the covenant.—*Lysford*.

On the 18th of October last, the ceremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon, took place with great parade, at St. Helena. The body which that Napoleon died the Belle Poule, which with the Favorite, sailed for France, on the 19th. These ships sailed from France July 7, and arrived at St. Helena, Oct. 8.

"Truth is Power."—Some assert that knowledge is power—some that talent, is—some that wealth is. But as an apothegm far above them all, I would assert that "TRUTH is power." Wealth cannot purchase, talent cannot teach, authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble before her. Crush her to the earth, and she rises again with renewed vigor. Throw her into the most furious billows of popular commotion, and she mounts aloft, like the ark on the summit of its waves. Cast her into the second furnace of persecution by human wrath, and she walks, (the son of God beside her,) like the prophet of old, unharmed by the flame. She is the brightest of earth's ministering spirits, sent to shed on our path the light of life and glory; sent to animate and illumine and inspire our souls while in the childhood of our being, sent to guide us safely to the world of light and blessedness. When the grave shall have blighted all the pride of wealth and talent and knowledge and authority; when earth and heaven shall have passed away, truth shall rise like the phoenix, like the angel of Manes sacrifice, upon the flames of nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven, her home, the bosom of the holy and ever living God!

Bank Note Table.

The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freeman's Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics, Merchants', South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers, South, Tremont, Traders, Shawmut, Union and Washington.

The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:

MASSACHUSETTS.
Fulton Bank, Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, Boston.
Franklin Bank, Boston.
Lafayette Bank, Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, at Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, at Norfolk.
Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at S. Adams.
Hampshire Bank, Northampton.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Danvers Bank, at Danvers.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, at Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, at Old Town.
Still Water Canal Bank, at Still Water.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
Peoples' Bank, Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfsborough Bank, at Wolfsboro.
Concord Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Windsor, at Windsor.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

The Bills of the Globe Bank, Bangor, are received at Geo. F. Cook & Co's, at par.

The Parents Present for 1841.

THIS little work consisting of copious selections from the Father's Present in Dublin in 1833, with the addition of pieces extracted from various eminent Authors chiefly American, makes a very appropriate and valuable Christmas and New Year's present, for sale by DORR, HOWLAND & CO.

Worcester, Nov. 4, 1840.

New England Truss Manufactory

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description at his residence, at No. 25, Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years; all any rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promote what they cannot perform. Any, who wear different trusses, or who have been deceived by the use of those of his own manufacture, he is now able to continue to wear those of his own manufacture, which they can have if he does not suit them; after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them; Dr. Hall's, Read's, Spral's, Russell's, do; Salmon's, Hall and South's, Barnard's, Smith's, French do; Marsh's improved truss; Balmont's do, double and single; Stone's trusses; also, trusses for children of all sizes. Any kind of trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steel shoes for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He, likewise, informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER, Boston, November 1, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skilled workman, in accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency, and have been assured by the death of Mr. Beach, after some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the construction of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOSEPH C. WARREN.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and apparatus, for my patients, and have always found him ready, capable, and faithful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JULY 22, if

JOHN RAPPALL.

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STOUT & Co. of Cloths, for Over Coats, from 30 cents to \$1.00 the yard—some extra heavy.
Very stout Woolens, for Pantaloons—all prices from 50 cents.
100 yds Broad Cloths—all qualities, at very reduced prices.
HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.
Worcester, Nov. 4.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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KEEP constantly for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS used in Common Schools, High Schools, Academies, and Female Seminaries; Also, SCHOOL STATIONERY, of all kinds, such as Writing and Copying Books, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Slates by the dozen, very low, Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives, India Rubber, &c. &c.
All Orders supplied at the lowest market prices, and at low for Cash, as at any regular Book